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SHOULDWORK FOR CIT

Views Expressed at Meeting of Citizens' Association.

MEMBERS CIVIC SOLDIERS

Guests Entertained by Brightwood Organization.

THERE ARE TWO WASHINGTONS

Suffrage in the District and More Cohesion on the Part of

the Citizens.

Mr. Thomas C. Noyes was the special guest of the Brightwood Citizens' Association last evening at 8 o'clock in Brightwood Hotel. The other guests were Mr. Benjamin Holman, disbursing officer, Post Office Department; Mr. W. S. McKean, organizer of the Business Men's Association; Mr. T. H. Green of Mississippi; Mr. William McK. Clayton, former president of the Brightwood Park Citizens' Association; Mayor Wilmer G. Platt of Takoma Park and Mr. D. J. Partello, secretary of the Petworth Citizens' Association.

Suffrage in the District and more cohesion on the part of the citizens of this city in local affairs were the keynotes of the remarks of Mr. Noyes, which were enthusiastically received by those present. He spoke of the members of the citizens' associations as "civic soldiers" and of the organizations as the ones doing things.

"There are two Washingtons," Mr. Noyes said. "Everybody works for the national capital; all of us have ideas about appropriations from Congress for the national capital; but how few of us are willing to find out how our local affairs should be managed; where sewers should be laid; how specific streets should be lighted; how our streets should be improved and where sidewalks should be constructed? We sidewalks should be constructed? We should wake up, express our pride and interest and do more for our city of Washington our own must be sidewalks. ington, our own municipality of Washing-ton, our local city. We lack civic pride. Help in the Greater Washington movement by waking up our civic pride; waking up our business enterprises; puilding up our commerce and developing the commercial side of Washington. We haven't stirred ourselves. We all get together for the national capital, but how seldom for the city of Washington. The Masonic Temple proposition was started fifteen years ago, and it is not built yet. There is less conesion on the part of the citizens of Washington than in any other city in the world."

Association Complimented.

The speaker took occasion to compliment the association on what it had accomplished in the past, the streets that had been extended through its constant efforts and the able fight which it has maintained for better service on the Brightwood railroad. "Don't be discouraged," Mr. Noyes add-

ed. "You have taken a good many bites out of the railroad; take a few more. You have got to have good service. This sec-tion is a thousand miles ahead of the railtion is a thousand miles ahead of the railroad and the railroad is away behind the
community." The remarks on the subject
of the railroad were loudly applauded.

In speaking on suffrage, Mr. Noyes againreferred to civic pride and to the fact that
a great community is growing up within
the District of Columbia. As the nation
grows, so does the District of Columbia
grow, he pointed out, and it is bound to
grow. Its prosperity and future is bound
with iron to the prosperity and progress

with iron to the prosperity and progress of the whole United States.
"You speak of a delegate to Congress," he said. "I do not favor one delegate in Congress or a municipal government." After voicing the sentiment, as declared by our forefathers, "No taxation without representation," Mr. Noyes continued:
"It is just as true today as it was then. It is just as true for the District of Colum-

bia as it was for the thirteen colonies. We should have representation in a body that makes our laws. This District should be ruled by the national Congress and the President should be its mayor, but in the Congress that passes its laws, where the money raised from District taxation is ex-pended, the District should be represented. not by a delegate, but by actual representa-tion in both Senate and House of Representatives; in the electoral college that chooses the President of the United States the District of Columbia should also be repre Representation in the Congress of the United States is the right of every free community in the United States, because it is a basic principle of our government. If the people arose in a body and demanded

representation they could not be denied." Enactment of Proposition.

Mr. Noyes said that the maximum of the District's demands and the minimum of her acceptance should be the enactment of this proposition:

"The District of Columbia shall be considered as a state so far as representation in Congress and the electoral college is concerned, and in said District senators shall be chosen by popular vote."

The speaker expressed his confidence that

some day the people of the District would unite in demanding such representation, not as a favor but as a fundamental right, and that when the demand was made in this spirit the people of the United States

In speaking of the greater Washington movement, the organizing of a chamber of commerce or the merging of all of the associations, Mr. Noyes said that the old associations were doing good work and that it would be a loss to abandon the lines' they were laboring on. He suggested a gencitizens' association or a Greater go to Congress and secure appropriations for the general good of the city. He also said that a commercial association com-posed only of business men would be of great advantage to the city.

The other speakers were Mr. Holman, Mr. Green, Mr. Clayton, Mr. McKean and

Letter From Commissioners.

Mr. Louis P. Shoemaker presided at the meeting, with Mr. John t.. Keene as secretary. Letters were read by the secretary from the Commissioners informing the association that the macadamizing of Nicholson street from Brightwood avenue to Blair road would require a special act of Congress, but that the matter would be considered when the estimates for the next fiscal year were made; also that the request of the association that an item be included in the annual estimates to Congress for a sewer on the west side of Rock creek from the Piney branch sewer, north of the Military road, into the section west of Rock creek and the vicinity of Tenleytown; also the east of Rock creek and west of Brightwood avenue and a branch of the sewer ex-tended northeast on Military road to Brightwood avenue to the District line would also be taken into consideration when the annual estimates were being pre-

Mr. Partello, secretary of the Petworth Citizens' Association, at the request of President Shoemaker, addressed the meeting relative to the service on the Bright-wood car line and the earnest desire of the residents to secure a through service to the center of the city. He extended an invitation to the members to attend a meet-ing to be held next Tuesday evening at the residence of Mr. W. F. Gude, 3900 New Hampshire avenue, when Gen. Harries, vice president of the Washington Railway and Electric Company, will be present and

tion, which was adopted, approving the rec-ommendations made by Col. Bromwell, the engineer officer in charge of the public ommendations made by Col. Bromwell, the engineer officer in charge of the public buildings and grounds, requesting increased appropriations for park policemen, and that the fines and collaterals collected be used to establish a pension fund for them, as in the case of the regular police.

To Light Brightwood Avenue.

The Commissioners will again be requested to light Brightwood avenue with electric arc lamps, owing to the large number of ac-

cidents destructive to human life and property said to be constantly happening on that busy thoroughfare. The matter was called to the attention of the meeting by Mr. William Ramsay.

The Commissioners will also be urged to recommend legislation providing for the extension of 14th and 16th streets from their present termini to the District line. Mr. Charles W. Ray, in presenting a resolution on the subject, said:

"The great need for these streets has for years existed, and the extension of 16th street to Piney Branch and of 14th street as far as its intersection with the Piney Branch road has already materially benefited the Brightwood section.

"Fourteenth street should be extended at least as far as the Military road at the

least as far as the Military road at the earliest possible date, not only to relieve Brightwood avenue from its present con-gested condition by reason of the enormous travel upon it, but because of the necessi-ties which exist for this street for the pur-

pose of opening territory now impossible of development and to enable the car line to be extended north to Brightwood."

The association went on record as oppos ing any change in the name of Brightwood avenue. Mr. Jacob Xander said such would

cause great confusion, inconvenience and possibly damage to the taxpayers. Compact of 1878. That Congress is not living up to the compact of 1878 made between the United States and the District of Columbia, so far

as local improvements are concerned, was asserted by Mr. Lambert. He said that unler existing conditions it is impossible for he Commissioners to execute the extensive the Commissioners to execute the extensive plans of Congress which are very properly commensurate with the needs of the nation at the home of its government, notably the national system of street extension, the great Rock Creek and Zoo parks, the lesser park system and the extension plans for sewers and water mains, all of which are necessary to meet the demands of the United States government in behalf of the Greater Washington.

reater Washington.
"All of these requisites." he added, "are "All of these requisites," he added, "are very properly upon a national scale of importance far exceeding the actual necessities of the local taxpayers, and exceeding also their pecuniary ability to make adequate provision. Consequently, the immense cost to be incurred should, to a greater extent than heretofore, fall upon the United States."

In speaking further on the measure Mr.

In speaking further on the measure Mr. Lambert said: "The effort of our members should be exercised to remind Congress of the fact that these undertakings are to a very great extent of a federal character and very properly commensurate with the needs of the nation; that they are necessarily for hyperbolic continuous and the level of the level. needs of the nation; that they are necessarily far beyond the ability of the local taxpayers to provide, and that the absolute necessity exists, not only in the interest of the people of the District, but of the United States as well, that Congress should legally and equitably comply with the compact made between the United States and the District of Columbia in 1878, so far as local improvements are States and the District of Columbia in 1878, so far as local improvements are concerned, by paying half of the cost, and further, that all extensive and national undertakings, such as large parks and the national system of street extension, should be wholly provided for by the United States. Their extent and character clearly indicate that these undertakings are national, and Congress has determined their federal character by directing that the title to the land thus taken in the name of the federal character by directing that the title to the land thus taken in the name of the United States shall be for the benefit of the people of the United States. The people of this country undoubtedly wish to see the District of Columbia embellished and improved as it ought to be, so that it may become a credit to the nation, and it is believed that they do not desire the expense thereof placed upon a few thouat is believed that they do not desire the expense thereof placed upon a few thousand taxpayers who happen to reside here. We ought to have a loan or bond issue from which large and extraordinary improvements could be made, so that current revenues could be used for current expenses. revenues could be used for current ex-

A resolution was adopted approving Mr. Lambert's remarks.

Lambert's remarks.

Park Should Be Accessible.

President Shoemaker addressed the meeting relative to Rock Creek Park, which, in his opinion, should be made accessible to the people of the District by the judicious construction of driveways, bridges, footways, bridle paths and electric carlines. The association for several years past has urged the authorities to carry out the spirit as well as the declared intention of the act establishing the park by affordof the act establishing the park by affording opportunities for healthful as well as

pleasant exercise and recreation.

"There is much c'eared land in the park growing up in ugly undergrowth, consisting of vines, briars and objectionable trees," Mr. Shoemaker said. "Why not convert these portions into tennis, croquet, golf and bail grounds, encouraging thereby the youth of our community to go out into the beautiful country and enjoy recreation in the open air which they so much desire and actually need? There also shelter from storms should be afforded, music provided and permits given to competent persons to furnish refreshments.

"An admirable place in the park for the accomplishment of these results is just south and west of the new reservoir, where almost one hundred acres of level land, practically speaking, can be found mostly clear, having been under cultivation. Seventeenth street extended reaches this spot, and Mr. Thomas Blagden will dedicate the land contained in the street free of cost to the government. When it is opened for travel, as it ought to have been some years ago, the electric car line will be extended from the present terminus at old 16th street and Park, thence out 17th street, thus enabling all of our people-men, women and children-to step immediately from the car upon this portion of Rock Creek Park, and the ride will not be longer than five minutes from Park and 16th streets in Mount

"This part of the park was known, before the date of acquisition, as the 'Crystal Spring Tract,' where a large hotel was constructed and an extensive business was conducted during and for some years after the civil war. Here will be found three large, never-failing springs of the purest water, while Potomac water can be sup-plied if desired, for it is immediately available from the new reservoir, adjacent thereto. Here thousands of people could go, and would undoubtedly go, to enjoy them-selves in a healthful and pleasant manner.

Slight Expense Involved.

"There is, however, nothing new in this suggestion, except to name a suitable place and ask that it be carried out, particularly when such slight expense is in-Washington Citizens' Association to look volved and the advantage of having secured after the general affairs of the city, and it is so great, for if we go to Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn or any other large city, and, indeed, even our small cities, the extent to which their people enjoy the parks beyond the corporate limits is a matter of public notice and favorable comment. Why is it not so in Washington? I fear it is because our people, from a public or quasi-public standpoint, are too inert and take so little interest, except through the medium of our citizens' associations in behalf of their general welfare and with reference to those matters which materially not only affect their property rights, but their personal comfort and ealthful surroundings.

"When these suggestions have been carried out with reference to the .'Crystal Spring tract,' the grounds around Pierce Mill, given to the public for picnic pur-poses, and the mill itself, a large spacious building of three floors built of stone, building of three floors built of stone, thrown open for the protection from storm or for dancing purposes; the Joshua Pierce residence converted into a museum, affording an opportunity to collect, record and care for all things of interest pertaining to the park, its acquisition and history, then, and not until then, will the intention of Congress as declared in the act establishing the park be fullfilled."

The meeting closed with the adoption of

The meeting closed with the adoption of a resolution presented by Mr. James Dempsey, expressing appreciation of the prompt action of the Capital Traction Company in extending its road, with a through service

to Brightwood.

A buffet luncheon was served at the con-

Increasing Age of Heroines. "The age of the heroine in novels," we are told, "has been steadily going up. There was a time when the young girl of seventeen or twenty was the only possible

heroine of a romance. Now she may figure in a story, but it will be more as a

IN RICHMOND HOTEL

BODY OF SERGEANT OF 13TH U. S. CAVALRY FOUND.

Robert E. Crenshaw, sergeant, Troop E. 13th United States Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer, has been reported missing from the fort since the 28th ultimo. The police were asked last night to look out for him. Inspector Boardman tals morning received a message from the police authorities of Richmond, Va., to the effect that the sergeant had been found dead in Ruppert's Hotel in that city. Death was due to illuminating gas, and it is believed the soldier committed suicide, although the gas may have been left turned on accidentally. Sergt. Crenshaw departed from Fort Myer on a twenty-four hours' leave. His failure to return caused his friends uneasiness. It was expected that he would return in a few days at most, and it was because of the confidence the officers had in him that they delayed reporting him aska deserter.

At the time Sergt. Crenshaw left the post he had about \$100 in cash on his person. Some of his friends feared he had been murdered and robbed, but others thought he had merely overstayed his leave. When it was learned that he had been seen in Norfolk his friends felt certain that when he had merely overstayed his leave. the military post. However, he went to Richmond, his former home, and registered at the hotel under the name of R. L. Hall. Wore Civilian Clothes.

The body was found in the room yesterday afternoon with the gas turned on full head. Crenshaw had very little money and wore civilian clothes when he called at the hotel. A silver watch and fob were in a pocket of the clothing, the initials "R. L. C." being on the fob. The overcoat that C." being on the fob. The overcoat that had belonged to the dead man was purchased at a store on Pennsylvania avenue, this city. In the pockets of the clothing the police found \$1.50 in dimes and nickels and two dice. A ping-pong picture of two young women was found in a coat pocket and on a piece of paper, upon which it appeared the man had started to write a note, appeared the name "Jack Buckholtz, 3d Battery, Fort Myer." On the other side of the paper was written "Capt. Jack B."

The police took charge of the body and had it removed to an undertaking establishment, where it was identified. A sister lishment, where it was identified. A sister of the deceased, Mrs. Mary J. Hollow, resides at 704 West Marshall street, Richmond. She made arrangements for the interment of the remains.

PEOPLE'S NEW FOOD.

Tons of Green Figs at Record Low Prices.

A new fruit delicacy, which for the time

being is seriously challenging the banana as the popular favorite, is now flooding the London market. For the past few days ripe green figs have been on sale at a price and in quan-

tities such as have never before been known. Every day huge quantities reach Covent Garden from the south of France, Spain and Italy. Yesterday the glut reached its height, and this luscious purple fruit, in sound condition, could be bought in shops and from numberless coster-mongers' barrows at the record price of two for a penny. In southern Europe the yield has been extraordinarily good. English green figs, which are principally grown in the Worthing district, are rather

that they are shipped in the name of the aforesaid chamber.

It is believed that bananas have only

be properly introduced into Germany become as popular an article of die to be properly introduced into Germany to become as popular an article of diet there as they are at present in the united kingdom. If this expectation be realized, a considerable portion of the carrying trade will be diverted from British steamers to those of the Woermann line.

Sea-Water Industry.

From the London Mirror. For some time the Great Eastern Railway Company has supplied sea water in small quantities to aquariums, both public and

amateur. This past few months, however, a wonderful increase has taken place in the demand hundreds of three-gallon kegs com ing up to Liverpool street every day.

The water is obtained from Lowestoft, where it is claimed to be purer and more invigorating than from any other part of

the English coast.

Two large tanks, half a mile out at sea, are filled with the tide. When they are full a special boat goes out and fills the which are then sent on to London by express train.

"The water only used to be ordered for aquariums," said a Great Eastern railway official to the Daily Mirror yesterday; "now however, doctors are ordering their pa-tients to drink it in small quantities. Sea water is claimed to be especially good for gout and rheumatism. "Photographers, too, are now ordering it, using it for some kinds of toning and fixing.

"Apart from these purposes, many people are realizing the bracing properties of sea water for a sponge down in the morning It is, as every one knows, wonderfully A three-gallon keg costs only 6d., and it ordered in large quantities a reduction can

Base Ball as an Industry.

From the New York Commercial. Base ball as an industry, with most tangible assets and divisible income, is certainly worth consideration, especially at the close of a season like this of 1906. A fair illustration of the possibilities of the national game as an income producer was afforded this year after the close of the season proper, and the development of the fact that the two pennant winners were the two Chicago teams. The six games that followed in order to determine which of the two clubs was entitled to the world's championship brought out an attendance in single week, and under unfavorable conditions of weather, that contributed \$106, 550 to the club's receipts. In other words after allowing \$3,423 for the expenses of the week, there was divided among the club owners the sum of \$44,695, and among the players about \$33,402. When the winning players receive \$1,875 and the losing players \$440 each from the receipts of a week, there is naturally emulation to achieve a pace in a pennant holder among the clubs. Could the books for the season be examined, there would doubtless be found from the ordinary weekly receipts a very gratifying showing for as a business enterprise.

The Stovepipe Hat.

From the New York Tribune. A French physician has been taking note on the temperature in high hats. In the early morning, when the doctor was walking in the Bois de Boulogne, while the shade temperature was 77 degrees, the in-strument inside the hat registered 90 degrees. At noon, when the outer air was at 90 degrees, the temperature inside the hat was 108 degrees. In the evening, with a cool breeze at 68 degrees blowing, the top hat temperature was 88 degrees. The doctor is to read a paper before the academy showing that this unnatural heating of the head causes many nervous diseases and af-fections of the brain.

The Falling Leaves.

From the London Spectator.

Leaves do not fall from the tree because they are "dead"-which we may take as equivalent to saying because they are no equivalent to saying because they are no longer receiving the constituents of their being from the sap and from the air—but as a consequence of a process of growth which develops just at the junction of the leaf-stem with the more perminent portion of the tree certain cornlike cells which have very little adhesion, so that the leaf is very liable to be broken away by influences of wind and changes of temperature and of moisture.



Prize Degree Staff, Ruth Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F.

ODDFELLOWSJUBILANT 21, secured first prize at Richmond, Baltimore and Philadelphia for the first degree.

GRATIFYING SUCCESS AT TORON-TO, CANADA.

Returned Members Tell of Cordial Reception There and of Prizes Won in Competition.

Members of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, following their return home from the eighty-second annual meeting of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, are detailing the success of every feature of that convention in Toronto, Canada. A large meeting of Washingtonians attended, and the degree teams of Columbia Lodge, No. 10, and Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, brought home substantial evidences of their participation in the tal evidences of their participation in the Active measures probably will soon be contests incident to the meeting.

The hospitality of the people of Toronto Fellows' home in the District of Columbia. contests incident to the meeting.

The Rebekahs in this city also aspired to honors and glory, with a little gold thrown in, and Ruth Rebekah Lodge, No. 2, under the leadership of Capt. R. T. Pumphrey, sent a degree staff or thirty-two members to Toronto. In a spirited contest with more to foronto. In a spirited contest with more than twenty other teams, some of which had been for years enjoying the distinction of being almost invincible in the exemplification of the Rebekah degree, the ladies from Ruth Lodge, facetiously dubbed by a Toronto paper as "the jolly fat girls from Washington," came out victorious and brought back the cole. brought back the coin.

The total receipts in subordinate lodges

The total receipts in subordinate lodges for the twelve months ending December 31 last was reported to have aggregated \$12,-547,836.34. In the Rebekah lodges \$705,414.53 and in the encampment branch \$789,718.37. Counting the maintenance of forty-two homes for orphans and widows of deceased members and for the aged and indigent the total public outlay on the part of the order in one year for the relief and sustenance of its members reach the immense sum of \$5,080,008.31. The grand and subordinate hodges control invested funds and ordinate bodies control invested funds and property to the value of \$38,047,091.86.



Prize Third Degree Team, Columbia Lodge, No. 10, I. O. O. F.

was unanimously voted as charming and The association has a fund on hand in cash people from every section of the United and pledges aggregating probably \$6,000. States, and some from beyond the seas met there under a foreign flag, where the rigid enforcement of foreign customs and regulations might be expected, yet official Canada, so far as Toronto was concerned, practically quit business for a few days and permitted more than 50,000 visitors to do pretty much as they pleased during the

The sessions of the Sovereign Grand Lodge were held in the Canadian parliament building, an honor rarely extended to a civic body. Another mark of courtesy and a pleasing incident of the meeting was the act of throwing open the Toronto exposition grounds and buildings for the use of the Patriarchs Militant the Patriarchs Militant or uniformed branch of the order, where Camp Wright was established and the various exhibition and prize drills of the cantonment took

President and King Toasted.

At the annual banquet of the fraternal ress representatives the toasts of the King of England and of the President of the United States were given and the national anthems of each country were sung with marked enthusiasm. Past Grand Sire Albert S. Pinkerton of Boston, Mass., in replying to the toast "The President of the United States," said that he was unable to United States," said that he was unable to discover the border line or note any particular difference between his own countrymen and the citizens of the provinces of well as others upon the surface. The Canada. Mr. Pinkerton said he had enjoyed the opportunity of traveling through Canada from Montreal to Vancouver, and had seen a wonderful domain. "It might be said that the two countries together are extending empires to the westward," he declared, "which would be monuments to the enterprise and character of the Anglo-Saxon people. Upon the continent of North America there now exists a vast commercial empire, the two parts of which are bound together by blood and brotherhood, and in keeping the two together the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is per-

forming a great service.' In September, 1880, the fifty-sixth session of the Grand Lodge of the United States was held in Toronto, at which time the total membership of the order was only 440.158. The difference in conditions at the recent session, by comparison with the re-

In the United States and maritime provinces and Canada there are at the present time 14,493 subordinate lodges, with a membership of 1,234,278; in the quasi-independent jurisdictions Australasia has 339, Denmark 30. Germany 99. Netherlands 11. Sweden 38 and Switzerland 6-523 lodges, with a membership of 42,631; total, 15,016 lodges, with an enrollment of 1,276,909 members. These figures do not include 28 juvenile lodges Australasia, having a membership of 967. There are 7,268 Rebekah lodges, including 1 in Alaska, 2 in Hawaii, 1 in Newfoundland and 1 in Yukon territory, with a membership of 319,383 sisters. This shows a otal membership of the order of 1,596,292. More than 10,000 members of the orde took part in the great parade through the principal streets of the Canadian city, 5,000 or more of whom were in uniform or on dress para le as organized degree teams and dress para te as organized degree teams and lodges. The Toronto papers estimate that more than a hundred thousand people witnessed the parade, which has been described as surpassing anything of the kind hat ever took place in Canada,

Washingtonians Win Prizes.

The recent session will mark an epoch in the history of the order of particular interest to Washington. The membership in this jurisdiction is small compared with other sections of the country, but it was established that the Washington members have the faculty of knowing how to get into a contest and also how to get out and away with the money or the prize. The degree teams of this city which have taken part in contests in former years have had a very high rating, and the honors are still resting above the colors of Canton Washington, No. 1, P. M., who were awarded first prize at Baltimore in 1903, at San Francisco in 1904 and at Toronto in 1906, and second prize at Philadelphia in 1905.

Columbia Lodge, No. 10, captured first prize in Baltimore, Philadelphia and Toronto for best work in the exemplification of the third degee. Federal City Lodge, No. 10, called upon her friends to help her, and the

DEVELOPMENT OF LACE.

Stages Known as Embroidery, Cutwork and Drawnwork.

A customs official of the treasury who has to do with collecting duties on laces talked most interestingly about them to a Star reporter. "A chronological consideration of the development of the lace and embroidery industries will be instructive." he said.

"At the earliest period, the first departure from the severe custom of plain goods was by embroidery done upon the surface. About the sixteenth century embroidery became very common. At first it was done on the surface of the fabric. The first progression from this plain surface embroidery was "cutwork." This in its earlier stages consisted of figures cut out of other fabrics and appliqued on the plain goods; then of dering by stitches on the plain fabric; then of cutting out certain portions of the embroidered fabric, and embroidering by needle not alone the solid fabric but in filling in the cut spaces with embroidered effects. This cutwork, with the edges fashioned with picots, appeared in the early part of the sixteenth century. It marked points are the primitive ornamentations of the solid fabric ornamented with plcots, which were subsequently succeeded by "dentiles." Following this plainer class of the cutwork embroidery came drawn-threal embroidery. The square spaces are cut out and the figures embroidered in with lace stitches; the edges are of drawn threads, the remaining threads being looped into figures of hourglasses. This is precisely the drawnwork effects of today. The square spaces are filled with lace figures embroidered into them, or, as stated by Madam Kubasek, filled with punto in aria lace. Later, larger spaces were drawn and filled with lace figures. The authori-ties are full of illustrations of this early art. Then followed passementerie-long. lace-like strips of embroidery. They were the extension into long strips of the em-broidered effects previously inserted in ports of the convention of twenty-six years ago, was striking.

Membership Greatly Increased.

Membership Greatly Increased. of the fabric. This constituted one of the first step in lace making. A further progression was an original reticella insertion made on linen groundwork, all cut away except the threads forming the square framework, with edges punto in aria and passementer's tassels. Early in the seventeenth century appeared rare needle-point laces with pointed edges of punto in aria. laces with pointed edges of punto in aria. This is of embroidery stitches, pure and simple, constructing needle-point lace, there being no foundation. The spaces were embroidered in after the foundation is first embroidered. Then followed tape laces. The tape is borded with buttonhole stitches, and the intervening spaces filled with lace stitches. stitches. The patterns are connected with brides or braided stitches. This is lace. So that it appears that lace is embroidery. When embroidery ceased to be fashioned So that it appears that lace is embroidery. When embroidery ceased to be fashioned upon or to some foundation for the purpose of onamenting that foundation and was "made in the air," itself constituting the entire article, it became lace. Drawnwork was the contemporary of cutwork, both of which in their earliest stages were

> out such in simpler ornamentation. Hammerless Guns.

From the Boston Record.

effected as and for embroidery or lace foundations, though sometimes used with-

The new hammerless guns are more dangerous than the old-fashioned ones. The slightest pressure of a twig on the safety snap puts the companions of the owner of a hammerless gun in danger of receiving a charge of leaden pellets. It will be interesting at the end of the season to compare the number of injuries by firearms this year and last.

21st Anniversary Sale. 30 Per Cent Discount on ALL FURS For One Week Only.

EGINNING Monday, November 12, and continuing for ONE WEEK, I will offer my FINE FURS, embracing the newest and most desirable creations of the season, at 30% DISCOUNT for cash. Every piece is of my own manufacture—the skins are the very choicest, being my personal selec-

This is an Anniversary Souvenir that will be of decided practical value to purchasers. If you desire Furs of any description, this is your chance to secure them at the very beginning of the season, at a most substantial price-saving. Remember, this 30% discount is for ONE WEEK ONLY.

H. ZIRKIN, 821 Fourteenth St. N. W.

-gives edge to the appetite, aids digestion, nourishes the body. The best thing you can drink at meal time or any other time. No sediment.

Case of 2 dozen... Washington Brewery Co., h and F sts. n.e. 'Phone E. 254. 5th and F sts. n.e. no10-sa,tu,th,40

A GOOD SALAD is indispensable to a good

dinner. The use of our UCCA OLIVE OIL

satisfactory results. Pure, rich. Full pt. 50c. | Full qt. 90c. W. Thompson Pharmacy, Frank C. Henry, Prop., 703 15th St

is the best means of insuring

0000000000000 TICHENOR-CRAND CO.

61st Street and Broadway, N.Y. Telephone 5246 Columbus. America's Head-

quarters for

Fine Horses. 300 to select from.

No such assortment possible elsewhere. Brougham, Victoria, Phaeton and Gig Horses, Runabout Cobs, Ponles and Saddle Hacks, Park and Road Fours, Tandems, etc.

Ladies' Saddle Horses a Specialty. Auction Sales Every Wednesday of Family Horses, Broughams, Vic-torias, Phaetons, Gigs, Harness, Stable Equipment, Automobiles, etc., Under the Personal Direction of

W. D. GRAND. These sales especially appeal to private owners and executors of estates, who recognize them as the best possi-

ble medium. Our facilities are un-Entry Books Open Until 5 p.m. Every Tuesday.

no7-w&s-3m-60 dress was covered with the stamps of all nations. They were not put on anyhow, but

in an elaborate design.
On the front of the bodice was an eagle made entirely of brown Columbian stamps. Suspended from the bird's talons was a globe made of very old blue revenue stamps. On each side of the globe was an American flag, having stripes of red and blue stamps. On the back of the bodice was a collection of foreign stamps in the form of a shield, in the center of which was a portrait of Sir George Summers cut from old revenue stamps.

A picture hat, covered with red and blue stamps, was worn with this remarkable

Edible Menus. From the London Daily Express. The latest thing in gastronomical art is

the edible menu. After serving the purpose of the ordinary dinner program it will be eaten as a sweet. The edible menu is the invention of Herr Willy of Francis street, Tottenham court road, who is perhaps the greatest sugar

icing expert in the world. Not only is it a sweet that most people enjoy, it is also an artistic ornament for the table. The sweet menu is made of pink marzipan, the program being written in the finest sugar icing. The lettering is exquisitely fashioned, for Herr Willy is an artist, and from his sugar icing school or academy the best kitchens in the land have been sun-

plied. The menu itself is inclosed in a little standing up box, with a support at the back. Herr Willy is not a little proud of his ecible menus. He does not fear competition, for few sugar icers have the firm-

ness of touch necessary to make the let-tering on the menus.

From a practical point of view his invention will be of assistance to hostesses.

Instead of laborlously thinking out a new sweet all they will have to do in future is to ask their guests kindly to eat their

An Expensive Gown. Mme. Sarah Bernhardt has a gown worth \$7,500. Of ivery satin, it is decorated with diamonds and turquoises. Two hundred animals were needed to procure the ermine to line the train. In the skirt is a band of 1,800 turquoises.

PAZO OINTMENT is guaranteed to cure any case of Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles in 6 to 14 days or money refunded. 50c. Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days.